THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

LADY DUFFERIN'S benevolent project is, we are glad to observe, having steady and rapid support from all quarters of India. A Branch Fund has been opened at Nagpur, and a native gentleman has very liberally come forward to meet all the expenses of midwifery and nursing classes to be established at Nagpur. In the Nizam's dominions a strong Committee is shortly to be formed to forward the scheme, and favourable reports are coming in. The Mysore public have already formed a branch.

THE MADRAS MAIL says that owing to a partial failure of the south west monsoon the rains in some parts of the presidency, notably in Bangalore, have been scanty and there is every prospect of a severe scarcity, if not an actual famine, ruling in the district, as well as in Bellary and the Native State of Mysore. Can't the Government of India translate our surplus waters to the districts? It would relieve both the provinces.

RANGOON has been turned into quite a California since sometime. Reports of affrays have become very common. On the 10th instant, a serious riot occurred there between the long and short jacket sects of the Chinese. The cause of the riot was the withholding of payment of the price of some eatables bought by some short jacket men from a vendor of the opposite society. The appearance of the Police put an end to the *fracas* in which six combatants are said to have been very badly wounded and had to be removed to the hospital. The British Burman constabulary should be made stronger and more efficient than now. They very much lack in the knowledge of keeping the evil-disposed and the factious in hand. We hope the late thrashing meted out to them will bear good fruit.

RUSSIA is about to compete with Yankeeland on Indian ground in the import of kerosine oil. The Russian oil from the shores of the Caspian is likely to undersell Pennsylvania. They say that Bombay has overstuffed itself with kerosine, all its safes being too full of the combustible, and the price of the article has become preternaturally cheap there; hence there is a talk of taxing the article, which, it is said, is now able to bear a small tax. But our kerosine market shows no signs of relaxation; it is steadily holding its ground on old terms. Why do not the Bombayites send some to the Calcutta ports, to get rid of their extra supply, and so divest themselves of the fear of fresh taxation?

MOZAMBIQUE is trying to pose as a competitor in the opium market. A Lisbon Syndicate was lately granted concession by the Portugese Government to cultivate poppy on the fine loamy land of the Qua Qua river. The estate has been "sampled at several places," and the produce has been satisfactory. The Syndicate have succeeded in putting 50 chests of opium on the market, the price of their drug is extremely low, being only £ 54 per chest—a price lower than what is demanded by all the opium producing countries of the East. A convulsion in the opium market is expected sooner or later, but India has no immediate risk of being supplanted in the market by Mozambique. It is Persia that must keep out a sharp outlook, since its drug is not much at request owing to adulteration.

A WRITER in an Australian paper says: "My friend B——sailed this week for Calcutta with a shipment of horses. Now, Indian horse-shippers are for several reasons anxious to get coolie grooms, and as a natural consequence the tariff of their wages is constantly increasing. Two days before sailing Mr. B——, being short of grooms, was delighted to see a boat coming off with two darkies. They were brought into the cabin to sign the usual agreement, when my friend discovered that they were white men, with their faces and hands artistically blackened after the fashion of the nigger minstrel. The runner, or mancatcher, thought the ship was just leaving, and that he could run his men through in the hurry." Equally the Eurasians of this country are trying to pass for true Britishers.

TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

THE YANKEE is nothing if not inventive. We quote below from a New York paper the use made of old, worn-out and cast off shoes by the Americans:—"We buy," said the foreman, "all the boots and shoes that the scavengers can bring us. We pay different prices for the different qualities of leather. A pair of fine calfskin boots will bring as high as 15 cents. We don't buy cowhide boots. The boots and shoes are first soaked in several waters to get the dirt off them. Then the nails and threads are removed, the leather ground up into a fine pulp, and it is ready to use. The embossed leather paperings which have come into fashion lately, and the stamped leather fire screens, are really nothing but thick paper covered with a layer of this pressed leather pulp. The finer the quality of the leather the better it takes the bronze and old gold and other expensive colours in the designs painted on them. Fashionable people think they are going back to the mediæval times when they had the walls of their libraries and dining rooms covered with embossed leather. They don't know that the shoes and boots which their neighbours threw into the ash barrel a month before, form the beautiful material on their walls and on the screens which protect their eyes from the fire. We could buy the old shoes cheaper if it were not for the competition from carriage houses and book binders and picture-frame makers. I don't know how many other trades use old shoes and boots, but the tops of carriages are largely made of them, ground up and pressed into sheets. Book binders use them in making cheaper forms of leather bindings, and the new style of leather frames, with leather mats in them, are entirely made of the cast-off covering of our feet."

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of H. H. the Maharaja of Giddhor on the 2nd instant. He was very popular with his subjects, and was an open-handed, pious and kind nobleman. He has left 3 sons behind him of whom the eldest is to succeed him in the Raj.

WE ARE glad to announce that E. J. Fink Esq., Attorney-at-Law, has subscribed Rs. 50 in aid of the fund of the Broughton Institution, and has intimated to the Honorary Superintendent, Babu Aghorenath Chatterjee, that a similar sum will be given by him every year in furtherance of this laudable object.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY, of the Bombay High Court, in passing sentence upon a Hindoo for biting off his mistress's nose, told the prisoner:—"There is absolutely nothing in your favour, because the woman was not your wife." He sentenced the prisoner to four years' rigorous imprisonment. Did his Lordship mean that had the woman been his wife, his offence would have been treated more lightly? We do not know what principle of justice or law would in that case have justified his leniency.

MR. CHARLES LITTLE, B. A., ninth Wrangler of the University of London, has been appointed to the Bengal Educational Department in the fourth grade. He comes to strengthen the staff of the Presidency College.

WE REGRET to hear that Mr. J. F. Browne, Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, died and rather suddenly on 14th instant while out riding with his daughter in the maidan. He died of heart disease. He came out to India in 1856.

THE CAPITAL of the benighted Presidency has extended its municipal suffrages to women; those of them who pay rates and taxes have been allowed to vote at the next General elections. London, not to mention any cities of lesser note, should profit by the example set by an Indian city regarding the equality of the sexes. Womankind ought in all fairness to be thankful to Mr. Grant-Duff for his large heartedness and liberal principles.

THE REASON assigned by a Saigon paper for the massacre of the Anam Christians is that they rendered assistance to the French in their late war with the pigtails. Six thousand riflemen were sent out by the Christians to help the French in the Tonquin expedition. Those who escaped the massacre, nearly 8,000 in number, are now encamped near Saigon; but they are said to be in utter distress—without food, clothes or shelter. Subscriptions are being raised in their behoof.

"THE public spirited liberality of Mr. Munno Lal, of Mandla, in the Central Provinces, deserves more than a local celebrity. This gentleman has endowed the schools of his native town with a sum of Rs. 62,000, which will yield an annual income of Rs. 2, 500. This income will provide a Zillah School and a Branch School under the management of the Education Department."

TO THE circus-going public of Calcutta the news of the death of Mr. John Wilson, proprietor of the well-known Anglo-Indian Circus, will come as a blow. Their beloved clown died lately in Alsace.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

IF WHAT the reporter of the *Sanjibani* has telegraphed to the Calcutta dailies be true, the Collector of Moorshedabad has made himself liable to grave censure, and he ought to be called on to explain his conduct. The text of the telegram runs thus: "I visited Lalitakari. Over Sundurpur there have been breaches about half a mile. The embankment has been undermined. It has not overtopped it. To stop percolation, twelve and afterwards thirty-nine men are employed. Culpable negligence has ruined thousands. An investigation is desirable; fifty families are starving on the bank of the river. The Magistrate came after a week. He was waiting for a steam launch. He gave no relief, but referred the sufferers to the zemindars whom he asked to do all, and come for *tuccavi*, when their funds failed to save men and cattle. Relief is urgently wanted. The present charity is inadequate. The Zemindars' *kist* should be stopped. Public feeling is strong against the Magistrate and Engineer. The Police reports should be sent for."

WE REPRODUCE below for the delectation of our readers an account of an interesting meeting taking place between a Captain and two *kala admis* in a railway carriage as given by an up-country contemporary:

"*Kala admi ke waste nahi hain*" shouted a gallant Captain of the British Army to a fellow native passenger entering his compartment, in a certain station of the S.P. and D. Railway. The latter's companion, who was a few paces behind, came up, and both entered the compartment, the Captain remonstrating and they observing strict silence. When they had taken their seats, one of them asked the Captain that he must withdraw the offensive word *Kala-admi*, or he would be hereafter sorry for it, but the Captain would not, and there was an end of the matter. After the train had been in motion for a few minutes, the Maconichie case perhaps came across the Captain's mind, and sadly disturbed its equilibrium. He was restless to know who the native gentleman was, but the native gentleman was equally calm, and would not give out his name. Being unable to futher resist his importunities, he satisfied the Captain's desire. Then began the fun of it. The gallant son of Mars abruptly stood on his legs, shook hands with the two native gentlemen, was sorry for what he had said, did not know that it would give them offence and did not mean any. This was not all. The most amusing portion is yet to be told. He had recently come from Bengal where, according to him, the Europeans address the natives as *Kala-admis*, and this was the reason of his having unintentionally given offence to the native gentlemen, whose acquaintance he considered an honour to make. That was the first time that he had come in contact with manly Punjabis, and he was glad of his first experience. He then went on to contrast the manliness of the Punjabis with the proverbial timidity of the people of Bengal, and promised that he would never again use the word *Kala-admi* to any other native, irrespective of his position and rank. The matter did not end here; he hoped that their acquaintance would ripen into friendship, and the next time the native gentleman paid a visit to the Captain's station, he would consider it an honour if he became his guest. Thus did a noble Captain play his part in a railway carriage a few days ago to the immense amusement of his two native companions that composed his audience.

OUR READERS must have all heard of the Dancing Darvishes in Persia, Turkey, and Egypt, and some of them may have seen Vaishnava fanatics who fall into fits of extacy, called *Dasa* or *Dasa paoa*. They will be amused to recognise their counterparts in the "Jerks" of Yankeeland as described below. The local variation is of course due to beef and whiskey. "Just in the midst of our controversies on the subject of the powerful exercises among the people under preaching, a new exercise broke out among us, called the *jerks*, which was overwhelming in its effect upon the bodies and minds of the people. No matter whether they were saints or sinners, they would be taken under a warm song or

sermon, and seized with a convulsive jerking all over, which they could not by any possibility avoid, and the more they resisted the more they jerked. If they would not strive against it and pray in good earnest, the jerking would usually abate. I have seen more than five hundred persons jerking at one time in my large congregations. Most usually persons taken with the jerks, to obtain relief, as they said, would rise up and dance. Some would run, but could not get away. Some would resist; on such the jerks were generally very severe. To see those proud young gentlemen and young ladies, dressed in their silks, jewellery, and prunella, from top to toe, take the jerks, would often excite my risibilities. The first jerks or so, you would see their fine bonnets, caps, and combs fly; and so sudden would be the jerking of the head that their long loose hair would crack almost as loud as a waggoner's whip."

THE POLICE CASE of enticing away a neighbour's wife in which Mouluvi Syud Amir Hossein sent the accused to jail was, in appeal before Pigot and O'Kenealy, J. J. quashed, as wrong in law.

THURSDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Bombay Presidency Association, says the *Indu Prakâsa*, has deputed Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chundravarkar, B. A., L. L. B., Pleader, High Court, as its delegate to England, to influence the English electors in favour of friends of India so that they may be elected for the next House of Commons, and securing their sympathy for the people of India. Madras has deputed Mr. S. Ramaswamy Mudelier, on a similar mission, and it is said that Mr. M. M. Ghose, who is now in England, will represent Bengal. We wish them every success; but the number three ominously calls to our mind the sartorial gentlemen of Toolly Street who addressed a letter to Napoleon III in behalf of England. There is in this matter an evident want of proportion which we cannot reconcile.

WE CUT the following from the *Behar Herald* :—"A member of the French Academy of Medicine recently presented to his colleagues two mites of humanity of whom he is legitimately proud; for the fact that the couple of wee infants, each of which could be held up for view in the joined palms of his two hands, were alive and strong enough to utter cries, is a proof of the success that has attended his efforts to rear prematurely-born babies. The tiny specimens of our race which excited the admiration and curiosity of the Academy of Medicine came into the world, one four months,and the other four months and-a-half, it is estimated, before they were due. They weighed at their birth a trifle over a couple of pounds each, and had so little vitality that they only just escaped being stillborn. The infants, however, did just breathe, and the spark of life was not allowed to become extinct. They were placed in an artificially-heated receptacle known as a *couveuse*; their fragile bodies were nourished by artificial means, until, under constant care and attention, they are now, at the expiration of six weeks, able to take the breast, and will, it is believed, survive the accident of their extremely premature birth. One of the infants has lost flesh since it came into the world, weighing, after six weeks' care, less than the original two pounds; the other—the stronger of the two—can now boast of three pounds in weight; but the fact that on the day they were shown to the members of the Academy of Medicine both cried—and lustily for their size—is looked upon as a favourable symptom of their vitality."

THE *Pioneer* has some very sensible remarks on the way of improving the condition of the native soldiers in Her Majesty's service :—'I am not exaggerating,' wrote the Adjutant of a Native Regiment very recently, 'when I say that the men are half-starving, and that most of them are deeply involved, for food supplied, with the bunias. It is heart-breaking under these conditions to have to try and keep the men *khush* when pay day comes round, and instead of the seven rupees one doles out six or five or less on account of stoppages.' A great deal of this trouble might be saved at once by free rations: they should consist of atta, dall, ghee and salt, with a certain proportion of firewood and condiments, and occasionally, as a change from the atta, some meat or fish. There would be no difficulty in providing sufficient security that the rations thus furnished were put to their proper uses and not sold; and with a free ration and free kit, the pay of seven rupees a month, being then available to the soldier from the day of his joining, would be found, we believe, modest as it is, ample to attract abundance of recruits of the requisite stamp, sufficient in physique, caste and quality."

WE ARE glad to hear that Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji has at last received the formal offer of a seat in the Bombay Council, and he has accepted it. Bombay could not have produced more able and experienced a person to represent it in the local legislature, and the Government could not have selected a better man.

THE *Indu Prakâsa* announces that the Bombay Presidency Association intends to issue an address to English electors, stating in a succinct form some of the Indian grievances and calling on the English electors to see justice done to India. Time was when the price of an ordinary vote was a guinea, and influential voters got as much as two guineas. The address must be a heavy one which could outweigh that sum; but we have now an anti-corruption Act now in force. The Association proposes issuing also some leaflets of which the *Indu Prokasa* has already seen two. One of them, entitled,—'Is India lightly taxed' shows how the official view is entirely incorrect. It proves that while in the United Kingdom, for a population of 36 millions, and a national income of £1,200,000,000 (giving an average of £33 per head) the revenue is £87, 200,000 or an average charge of £7½ per cent. on the income; in India, for a population of 200,000, and an income of £400,000,000 (an average charge of £2 per head per anum) the revenue is £70,000,000 or an average charge of about 17 per cent. upon the national income. The official estimate of Indian income is generally too sanguine. The Association puts it at Rs. 20 per head. The leaflet winds up thus:—"India is ruled by the official and military tax-eaters, and the voice of the people who are the tax-payers, is not listened to. That is the reason why Lord Randolph Churchill talks with so light a heart of two millions sterling of permanent additional military expenditure for India. This money will have to be paid by the Indian ryot out of his 3 half pence a day. Will the English electors allow this?"

FRIDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

THE LONDON correspondent of the *Englishman* has the following significant *para* :—"Lord Salisbury has gone to the Chalet Cecil at Dieppe; and, if rumour is to be trusted, may not improbably take the opportunity of travelling *incognito* to some of the centres of European politics. A chat at Yarzin or Gastein may do much to supplement the efforts of Sir Henry Drummond Wolff in settling the Egyptian muddle; whilst it would undoubtedly be most useful in confirming and rendering permanent the happy settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty with Russia." Of course the correspondent is a Conservative, and we admire the tact with which he describes the "happy settlement." When the Liberals were carrying on the negociations for this "happy" business, the same writer always rung on the different changes of "surrender" "capitulation" and as many other terms of reproach as Roget's Thesaurus could help him to. What a magic wand is party!

THE SAME writer thus comments on the settlement :—"The Czar and M. de Giers have at last—and it is to be hoped finally—recognised the folly of the aggressive tactics of the Russian war party. When the English and Indian empires have at their head a Government that knows its own mind and may be trusted to use the whole of the vast resources of both empires to secure Imperial tranquillity, the Russian war party immediately loses its influence at St. Petersburg. Such a Government, whether it be Liberal or whether it be Conservative—whether it be a Palmerston Ministry, or a Salisbury Ministry, that is in power—is an absolute guarantee for the preservation of friendly relations between England and Russia. The real war Ministries are such as those of Lord Aberdeen and of Mr. Gladstone; timid, vacillating, and discordant, the butt of every Continental statesman who may be looking out for some one to bully with impunity."

WE TAKE yet another cutting from the letter of the same correspondent. It treats of a very delicate subject that of the propriety of departing from the truth for the sake of party. The Bengalis, who are denounced by their white Governors as habitual liars, will no doubt chuckle at the idea of Padres openly preaching untruth, but our business is only that of professional chroniclers :—'If there is one maxim on the strict observance of which most Englishmen pride themselves, it is that of "Tell the truth and shame the devil.' Whilst there are doubtless very many Englishmen who are liars, still as a nation we have been accustomed to despise the man who would tell a lie rather than face unpleasant consequences. The best men among our Hindu fellow-subjects have magnanimously admired this quality in us even when they have felt pained, and justly so, at the bluntness—occasionaly degenerating into brutality—with which we are accustomed to vaunt our own plainness of speech, and to contemn others. 'Truth-teller was our English Alfred called,' says Tennyson. But if the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Vicar of Plumpton, and the Rev. Mr. Puckwell, Vicar of Stockton, and the National Liberal Federation, are to have their own way, we are going to abolish all this, as far as the Liberal Party is concerned. The reverend gentlemen named are earnestly preaching a new Liberal evangel, to the effect that if any one who can do you any harm and asks you to vote Tory, your duty is smilingly to promise to do so, and then to go to the secrecy of the ballot-box and vote Liberal! They do not go so far as to say that, under circumstances the reverse of this—where the person who can harm you asks you to vote Liberal—it is your duty to tell a lie; but then, the National Liberal Federation is reprinting Mr Tuckwell's advice, so he informs us, and 'scattering the reprint broadcast through throughout the land.' Mr. Tuckwell quotes the Bible, of course, to show that Liberal lies are all in the course of duty; and Mr. Tuckwell's Liberal defenders in the *Times* not unnaturally quoteMr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches to the same effect. It is only fair to say that some leading Liberals, including Canon MacColl, have come forward to disavow this new "plant" in the Liberal platform? but it is melancholy to observe men like Mr. Osborne Morgan, M. P., the champion of Welsh Nonconformity, writing to the *Times* in defence of this most detestable innovation in English political ethics."

THE *Englishman* gives circulation to a rumour which says that the Government has been advised by the medical authorities to close the Lock Hospitals. Much as we objected to the compulsory clauses of the C. D. Act, we should think the proposed course highly injudicious. We have no faith in the vaunted Purity Societies, and as men of the world, we think it a paramount duty of the Government, to provide for diseases which so seriously affect the community and whose effect is transmitted from generation to generation.

FOR SOME TIME litigation was going on in the High Court regarding the possession of a picture of Dowji, an incarnation of Krishna, and it is said, upwards of two lakhs of rupees have been already spent in costs. It lately terminated in a decree which was immediately transferred to the Privy Council in appeal. In the mean time execution of the local decree was prayed for on Thursday, the prayer was granted by Mr. Justice Pigot on the condition that a suitable building be provided for its reception and due worship, and security be given that it would not be removed from Calcutta. The successful winner in the case rejoices in the name of Gossami Sri 108 Sri Giridhari Ji Maharaj Ticut. The oppositionist was Purushutam Gossami.

THE *Englishman* says :—"South Sylhet during the week ended 12th instant, has been visited with an unusually heavy fall of rain for this time of the year. In two days upwards of 17 inches fell, making a total of over 20 inches for the week. The weather was most inclement; on several gardens outside, operations were entirely suspended for one, two, and three days. Road traffic in many places was for a time, rendered impracticable, in consequence of bridges having been swept away.

WE CULL the following from a contemporary:—"Opportunity will be taken by the authorities to consult Sir Frederick Roberts, on his arrival in England, regarding the proposed amalgamation of the three Presidential armies of Bombay, Bengal, and Madras. Many of the Indian brigade commands will be merged into the present divisional commands; and it is expected that several of the reforms inaugurated by Sir Frederick in the Madras army will be extended to the other armies of India on his taking over the chief command in that country."

SATURDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

COLONEL MONEY, Manager Durbhangah Raj, enquired lately as to whether zemindars are required by the Tenancy Act to purchase from Government blank forms for rent receipts, or have them printed wherever they liked. The reply is that the law requires only the exact form given in the schedule of the Act to be rigidly copied, but does not make it compulsory that the forms should be printed, and that zemindars were at perfect liberty to get the forms printed wherever they liked. This is a mistake, the zemindars should have been compelled to buy the forms from Government. This course would have proved a source of a pretty large provincial revenue in these days of retrenchment. What is a law good for, if it does not allow a carriage-and-four to be driven through it and that in the name of enhanced income.

SIR ARTHUR J. H. COLLINS, Q. C., has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court, and is expected shortly.

A BATCH OF Judges proceed to Europe this month. Mr. Justice Scott, of the Bomay High Court, and

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Justices Norris, Macpherson and Grant of the Bengal High Court have engaged passages.

THE Cashmir State seems to be in a bad plight. The death is also announced of Wuzeer Punna, an oldest and trusted councillor of the Maharajah, who died only a few days before his Master's death.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Santipore :—" Unprecedented flood. The town was in serious danger of being drowned, but for the energetic and voluntary services of Municipal Commissioners, Babus Mothura Mohun Mukerjee, Prosunno Chunder Ghose, Kristo Behari Mookerjee, and Brojo Lall Roy. The most fervent expressions of grateful recognition by all classes of people, specially by the Merchants, show the value of their service."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*, it appears cannot bear the sight of a native taking his seat on the highest tribunal of the Punjab,even for a month, and asks if it is safe to make the highest Court in the province the subject of political experiment. The Lahore paper admits, with pleasure, the intelligence and ability of the gentleman selected, but points out that, at the bar, Pundit Ram Narain cannot be considered as more than a rising junior, and he joined it as a pleader, when many of the Civilians whom he will supersede if confirmed in the appointment had already made their reputation.

THE *Times* makes the following remarks on the Countess of Dufferin's National Association :—" If the opening up of a career for Hindu women and the introduction of educated female practitioners into the zenana have, as may be anticipated, a tendency to break up the seclusion of Hindu female life, it will simply destroy an isolation which is in its actual shape little more than an accident. Women do not occupy in a Hindu community the place which Mahomedanism assigns to them. In the Hindu theory they are not mere subjects of masculine caprice and ministers of masculine passions. They have their own dignity and leading part in the drama of existence. Marriage is for Hindus a dedication of the man to the woman, as of the woman to the man. Hindu woman in Indian history, past and present, constantly are seen taking a foremost rank. They are the favourite theme of poems and legends. The zenana is their court ; it was never meant to be a prison, like a harem. Gradually Hindu female life has become choked with forms and customs, which have reduced it to an intolerable bondage."

A CUTTING from the far West to prove the value of courtship as a preliminary to marriage, the want of which is so deplored by Ejus and reformers :—" In Brooklyn a man and wife came into Court, each claiming a divorce, the man on the ground of excessive cruelty, and the wife with a plea of non-support. The gentleman carried in his pocket three handfuls of hair which his loving spouse had torn from his head, and the lady swore that her derelict husband had only given her twenty-five cents in six months. She admitted throwing a slopbowl at him,and hitting him over the head with a stove-lifter, but claimed that it was under unusual provocation, and swore she would do it again if he said her mother squinted. The wife turns the scale at 265 pounds, and the husband is about 103. The wife, who is suing for support, has $40,000 in her own right, and her husband has a salary. She has tried the matrimonial venture four times, and looks as though she could stand it four times more without serious injury. No disposition has yet been made of the case." It smacks very much like a new version of a squib by Artimus Ward.

THE Fight over Mrs. Langtry. *Dramatis Personæ*, Earl of Lonsdale and Sir George Chetwynd, on horse back—Scene Hyde Park.—Reporter, the London correspondent of the *State* at Richmond, a United States paper :—

In delivering the blow, Sir George cried,
'Take that, you devil!'

'What in ——— do you mean?' rejoined Lord Lonsdale, smarting under the blow.

'Don't meddle with my Lily!' shouted his assailant, as he again struck Lord Lonsdale with his whip full across the shoulders.

Lord Lonsdale then returned the blows with his whip. The horses of the combatants became frightened, and began to plunge and kick in such a lively manner that their riders were at last forced to dismount. Dropping their whips, they continued the fight their fists. Sir George Chetwynd soon got his opponent's head in chancery, and pommelled him repeatedly.

Lord Lonsdale struggled to free himself, and both men rolled in the dust. Both quickly regained their feet, and, with blood flowing freely from noses and mouths, and their clothing badly torn, renewed the fight until a mounted policeman galloped up and separated them. The combatants entered closed carriages and were driven to their homes. Legal proceedings are threatened, but friends of the men are trying to keep the matter out of the courts.

Lord Lonsdale has a black eye and a cut cheek. He is keeping himself closely secluded and under the care of a doctor at his residence in Carlton House Terrace, *near the York Gate in* St. *James Square*. He has had numerous callers during the day, but they have only driven to the door and left their cards,as his lordship refuses to see even is most intimate friends. The Earl of Lonsdale is the young man who was so careful of his honour that he hounded Mr. Edmund Yates to gaol last winter for allowing Lady ———, a relative of the Earl, is only twenty eight years old,and has been married seven years to Lady Grace Gordon, daughter of the Marquis of Huntly

WE HAVE received the following from the Press Commissioner's Office :

Weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:

1.	Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 ...	£12,226,767
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1885 to 12th September 1885	£2,518,700
3.	Balance to be remitted from 13th September 1885 to 31st March 1886 ...	£9,708,067

THE HUBBUB caused by the disclosures made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* is swelling in volume day after day. A meeting of 50,000 persons in Hyde Park voted full confidence in the action of the *Gazette*. One silly wight was the only dissentient, and he was immediately handed down from the platform and hurried on on men's shoulders to the Serpentine. No contingency of the kind did occur at the Calcutta Town Hall meeting a fortnight ago ; at least we have not heard anything of the kind. While those who contribute the "Maiden tribute to Modern Babylon" are thus unanimous in condemning the tax and insisting on reform ; there is a movement in the higher grades of society to put down the nuisance which the hawking of obscene literature in the streets of London has caused. There is a want of idea of proportion in regard to the matter which strikes us as amusing, and we wonder why those who feel so sorely scandalized do not put the proprietors of the *Pall Mall Gazette* into Court. Is their threat of making disclosures really so serious ?

THE TOTAL number of deaths registered during the week was 215 against 252 and 267 in the 2 preceding weeks and 21 in excess of the corresponding week last year. Cholera has declined rapidly within the past few weeks. In the week under review only 4 deaths from this disease were recorded against 11 and 8 in the 2 preceding weeks, the quinquennial mean being 11. There were no deaths from small-pox, and none in the preceding week. On the other hand the mortality from fever and bowel complaints continues to be in excess of the average. The deaths registered under the heads amounted to 74 and 32 against 57 and 17, the mean figures of the quinquennial period. The general mortality during the week was at the rate of 25·8 per 1000 per annum.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, September 14.—An Anglo-Russian protocol has been signed. The *Standard*, in a leading article on the subject, announces that the protocol determines all the principal features of the Afghan frontier, and that the Delimitation Commission will only have to consider local necessities. M. Lessar will assist Colonel Kuhlberg in his work.

The French are resuming offensive operations in Madagascar.

17.—One week's quarantine has been imposed at Alexandria on all arrivals from Brindisi. Mails and passengers will consequently be conveyed through the Suez Canal until further orders.

England has recommended Spain to accept arbitration in her dispute with Germany regarding the Caroline Islands.

18.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in addressing a meeting at Cirencester yesterday, denied that the Conservative leaders had made any compact with Mr. Parnell. The Government, he said, was in favour of an extension of local government in the three kingdoms, and added that a firm policy at home and abroad would be adhered to.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1885 to 1886.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 22*nd Inst.*, at 7-30 P. M.

Subject :—The discovery, chief source of power, and first fruits of Voltaic Electricity.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chundra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday* the 26*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the courses of lectures to be delivered during the session Rs. 6, exclusive of the fee for practical demonstrations ; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8 ; for a single lecture Annas 4.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

September 19th, 1885.

3

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1885.

BENGAL LAND REVENUE.

THE Government Resolution on the Board's report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1884-85 has just been published. It is a thoroughly colorless document, and recalls to mind the dry-bone days of Sir Cecil Beadon. It has nothing of the originality of Sir George Campbell, who inaugurated a new era in the art of report writing. It lacks the artistic finish of Sir Richard Temple. We look in it in vain for the fire of Sir Ashley Eden. It is deficient even in the dogmatism of the present regime. Under the circumstances it yields little lively material for the reviewer ; but inasmuch as it concerns the affairs of no less than 55 millions of Her Majesty's subjects who are connected with land it is as well that we should notice the substance of it.

As usual, the Resolution opens with the statistics of the total number of revenue-paying states on the rolls of Government. These are classed under four heads ; I. Permanently settled estates, II. temporarily settled estates, III. Government estates, IV. ryotwary tracts. Under the first head there is a total of 1,45,457, shewing an increase of 1,615, caused principally by family partitions leading to sub-divisions of estates. Of temporarily settled estates there are 7,691, and of Government estates 2913, shewing an increase of 80 over the total of the preceding year. The increase is accounted for by assessment of alluvial accretions, transfers from class II. to class III., escheats, resumptions, and purchases at sales for arrears of revenue. The four heads give a total of 1,56,087 and these represented a total revenue of Rs. 3,79,87,686. To this had to be added an arrear demand of Rs. 22,00,716. The total collections, both current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 3,71,37,748, or a percentage of 92·41 on the total demand. This shows that, notwithstanding the facility of the sunset law, the Government has to leave an arrear of 7½ per cent. This is, however, an average on the total demand. When we descend to details we find that in estates settled with their proprietors the total uncollected balances were 6·43 per cent., while the proportion rose to 26·56 per cent., in estates managed direct by Government, and to 36·04 per cent., in estates let out in farm. Bearing in mind the fact that Government demands are realized under the Certificate Act, the question may be asked—if Government, with the aid of the most summary process possible can realize only from 65 to 74 per cent. how much can the zemindar realize, by going through regular civil suits ? We once estimated the amount at 70 per cent., and the Government in the Legislative Council ridiculed the idea. Of course we had no voice in the Council chamber to meet the charge, and the *vis major* of the Bengal Government carried the day by declining any more expeditious mode of realizing rent than the Civil Procedure Code. Is it too much, under the circumstances, to say that the Government deliberately framed the Tenancy Act so as to prevent the zemindars from getting more than three-fourths of their claims ? Of course Sir Rivers will denounce us now, as he did before, as "dishonest and dishonorable" for making this assertion. But the figures furnished by the Resolution from his Government leave us no alternative. They run thus :

"Comparing the results of direct management in 1884-85 with those recorded in the previous year's report, it is observed that the number of estates under management was 1,251 with an annual rental of Rs. 28,06,433, against 1,323 estates with a rental of Rs. 27,50,451 in 1883-84. Of these, 1,039 were the property of Government, while 212 belonged to private owners who had refused settlement. Including an arrear balance of Rs. 10,24,864, the total demand of the year was Rs. 38,31,297, out of which Rs. 27,26,762, or 71·1 per cent., were realized, the corresponding percentage of the previous year being 66·8. The percentage of collections on current demand was better by 1 per cent. than that in 1883-4."

It is usual with Government, as well as with the European public, to denounce the zemindars for not making improvements in their estates. It would seem, however, that the Government in its own khas estates is in no respect better off than the much-abused zemindars. Under the head of improvements, the Resolution says:

"In 1884-85, as in foregoing years, the management of estates under the direct charge of district officers consisted for the most part of attempts, more or less sustained and continuous, to realise certain amounts of rent by means of an agency not more than barely sufficient for that purpose. That such a system as this should produce any well-considered works of permanent improvement is hardly to be expected. Small sums have been spent on the construction of works for the irrigation of estates and for their protection from floods and larger sums on sundry works the precise nature of which is not specified."

Of improvements by other than Government, something is made of the Behea Sugar Mills, which, it is stated, are more frequently hired than purchased. The only other item deemed worthy of notice is the construction of three experimental silos in the Patna district. But the result was not satisfactory, for the ensilage was refused by all domestic animals, except buffaloes. Under the circumstance the Board do not feel disposed to repeat the experiment, but they express a hope (a very kind one) that "some of the ryots will be induced to try the experiment themselves."

Under the head of Surveys the only noticeable item is the demarcation of the boundary line between Bengal and the North-West Provinces in the districts of Sarun and Shahabad. The summing up of the para is that "comparatively little survey work was done during the year."

The total number of estates which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue during the year was 10,575, of which 1,836 were actually sold; and of these 213 were bought in by Government at nominal prices, the reason for this being that owing to deluvion or other causes, they were no longer able to bear their permanent revenue. Under ordinary circumstances one would be naturally disposed to suppose that the Government should grant a reduction of revenue in such cases. But that would have stood in the way of the Government buying up estates at nominal prices, a theory so earnestly urged by Sir Frederic Halliday and hitherto so carefully bore in mind. His Honor's hobby about Patwaris is thus exultingly noticed in the Resolution:

"The re-organization of the patwari system in the Patna Division, commenced in 1876, was completed during the year, and, with the exception of 32 villages, where patwaris have still to be appointed, every village on a revenue-paying estate throughout the Patna Division, and in the Monghyr district of the Bhagulpore Division, has a patwari duly appointed and properly registered. It remains to define precisely legal status of these officials; to secure that their records shall be accurate and complete; and to place them more fully under the control of the Collector of the district."

If this passage be properly threshed the conclusion would be that a number of persons have been appointed in the Patna Division, and that they are drawing pay; but that their legal status has not yet been defined, and the work they have to perform has yet to be determined. These objections, however, do not matter much. We have got the men (not a very scarce commodity) and the Collectors will find them work. When the Patwari Bill is passed, the Patwari Cess will yield the wherewithal to pay these men, and then—and then, we suppose, we shall realize the advent of the millennium.

On the subject of the relation between landlord and tenant, we are told that in the Presidency, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore divisions, it was on the whole satisfactory. "In the Pubna district of the Rajshahye division, formerly the scene of serious agrarian disturbances, the present peaceable state of things is attributed to the fact that the ryots have learnt the power of combination and passive resistance, and have frequently applied it with considerable effect. This the zemindars have perceived, and have compromised their disputes with the ryots in *most cases.*" *This means that some honest* people have had to forego their just rights, because some other people, egged on by Government, have learnt to strike. But this is exactly what the Government wants, and so it is satisfied. Such is also the case in all the districts of the Patna division, except Durbhanga, where some zemindars attempted to raise the rates of rent. In Backergunj the ryots have combined to withhold rent. We are told that indications are not wanting that the spirit of agricultural independence which prevails in many parts of Bengal Proper is beginning to spread to Orissa. Thus the Collector of Balasore writes:

"It is beyond doubt that the tenantry are beginning to lose that old feeling of half-filial respect for their landlords which used to characterize the Uria peasantry so strongly. It is also beyond dispute that the chief reason of this is the fact that the landlords are ceasing to take any active part in the management of their estates, which they are handing over to strangers, who pay the landlord the full legal rents, and make what profit they can out of the ryots by means that can hardly be legal.

In other words, the patriarchal relation between landlord and tenant, hitherto supposed to be peculiarly characteristic of Orissa, is beginning to be affected by the general movement from status to contract, which has already begun in the more progressive parts of Bengal. The transition may be regretted, but is nevertheless inevitable; and it is one of the objects of the Tenancy Act to invest the executive officers of Government such powers as may enable this transition to be effected with the minimum of friction and disturbance."

In Manbhoom, Messrs. Watson and Co., the new ijardars of Purgunna Burrabhum, are trying to introduce indigo-planting to a large extent, and the opposition offered to the step by the people is universal, though the Commissioner mitigates it by saying that it is kept up by Ghatwals and Brahman tenants. The orders of Government under this head are worthy of note. "The Lieutenant Governor expects the Deputy Commissioner to do everything in his power to maintain the arrangements to enforce the responsibility of holders of Police tenures for the preservation of peace within the area under their charge. In respect of the introduction of indigo-planting, the local officers must maintain an impartial attitude, and see that neither party is allowed to infringe the clear provisions of the law." We should have thought that for Government officers "an impartial attitude" was the correct thing to assume in regard to all matters, and doubtless the Government means it; but the practical effect of the order will be active partisanship in regard to the possession of land by Messrs. Watson and Co., and an "impartial attitude" which by contrast would suggest the idea of winking in regard to indigo-planting. Would the order had been worded a little more guardedly.

A PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY INTO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

IN noticing the recent debate on the Indian Budget in Parliament, we remarked that the only part of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech which would be read with universal satisfaction in India was that in which a half promise was held out to oppoint a Commission to inquire into the affairs of this country. His Lordship said:—"Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since the Government of India was taken over by the Crown. Inquiries into special subjects have been made since then—I mean such subjects as finance and railways, but there has been no genuine inquiry into the operation of the various Acts establishing the present system and machinery of Government in India. It is to that that the inquiry will be confined. There are many reasons in favour of such an inquiry. There is, in the first place, the general value of Parliamentary inquiries. Nothing is ever the worse, but everything may be made better by a thorough review and overhauling by Parliament. In the second place the arrangements under which the old East India Company provided for a review of their system every 20 years had most valuable results. The third reason which should invite Parliament to that inquiry, and it is one I have alluded, to before is furnished by the altered circumstances under which the Government of India for the future will have to be carried on. In the fourth place you have, by your system of education, by your free Press, by the influence of Western civilization, produced a large body of most intelligent native opinion, which, perhaps has not been allowed to exercise that amount of influence on the Government of India which may now be regarded as reasonably healthy and safe. I know of my own personal knowledge many natives of different classes, different religions, and different races, of great intelligence and of the most undoubted loyalty, who are strongly of opinion that they have perceived defects in our machinery, not yet serious, which fair inquiry and careful consideration would probably remedy and remove. Whether the views of these gentlemen be right or wrong I do not say; but I hold it to be in the highest sense politic and advisable that Parliament should hear and consider their opinions as well as the opinions of experienced Anglo-Indian authorities. I think that such action by the Imperial Parliament will go far to bridge over that gap, which still, to some extent, exists between the rule of the European and the sympathy of the Hindoo; and it will be a forcible indication to the native mind that their interests, their prosperity, and their security are closely and carefully watched over by their British and Irish fellow-subjects at home."

There is yet no knowing whether the Conservatives will remain in office after the General Election to be held in November or not. Should they come out victorious in the approaching struggle, we may rely upon Lord Randolph Churchill, who is now the most powerful man in his party, to fulfil the promise he has mades to the people of India. Whichever side prevails at the General Election, we earnestly hope the necessity of making a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs will not be lost sight of. Such an inquiry has been repeatedly prayed for by the people during the last fifteen years, and is urgently needed for the sake of good Government. The propriety of periodically investigating Indian affairs, the condition of the Indian people, and the effects of the measures, laws and policies, from time to time adopted, enacted, or carried out was fully recognised by the late East India Company. Under the rule of the Company such an investigation was ensured at the regular intervals as the renewal of its Charter, which was only granted for twenty years, and it afforded an opportunity for an inquiry of this kind. The three Parliamentary Committees appointed in 1813, 1833, and 1853, preceding the renewal of the Charter in those years, collected a mass of facts and information relative to the working of the Indian system of administration, and offered valuable suggestions, which resulted in improved legislation and administration, in the amelioration of the condition of the Indian people, and in the advancement of their material and moral well-being. Indeed, the importance of the work done by these three Parliamentary Committees can hardly be over-estimated. The Committee which was appointed before the Charter was renewed in 1813 first sat in 1808 and continued its sittings until 1812. During these five years it made as many reports including the celebrated Fifth Report. The next Committee was appointed in January 1832, and consisted of no less than forty-eight members. The Committee which preceded the last renewal of the Charter was appointed in November 1852, and concluded its inquiry at the end of the session of 1853. Among these who served in this Committee may be mentioned Mr. Disraeli, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Mr. Cobden, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Lord Stanley (now the Earl of Derby) and Mr. Gladstone. But since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown in 1858, no comprehensive investigation into the condition of this country has been instituted. There have been during these twenty-seven years inquiries on special subjects, such as finance and railways, as Lord Randolph Churchill points out, these have done good in their small way. The Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance which was appointed during Mr. Gladstone's first Administration collected information the value of which cannot be overrated. But, owing to the defeat of the Liberals at the General Election of 1874, the labours of the

Committee were brought to an abrupt conclusion. As the Conservative Government which came into power did not move for the re-appointment of the Committee, they could not submit their final report. The work done by the Select Committee, in Indian Public Works which sat during the sessions of 1878 and 1879 under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, was more useful. That Committee, after a most careful and exhaustive investigation of the entire subject, conclusively showed in their able report, that, in the case of many irrigation works, the return which was yielded, far from paying the interest on the capital expended, did not even suffice to meet the working expenses. The Committee recommended that the amount which should be borrowed in any year for the construction of public works should not exceed two and a half crores of rupees; and the loan should be raised in India and not in England. Both these recommendations were accepted by the Conservative Government then in office. But they have been recently set aside on the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, which was appointed last year on the motion of Mr. J. K. Cross, the late Under-Secretary of State for India.

It will thus be seen that since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown, twenty-seven years ago, no comprehensive inquiry into the condition of this country has been instituted. During this period many important changes have been introduced into almost all departments of the state for the better administration of the country and the good of the people. In not a few instances, however, far from that object having been realized, they have been attended with contrary results. It is true that the evil effects of some of these changes, or of the actions taken under the authority of these changes, have occasionally been brought to the notice of Parliament, and now and then partial remedial measures recommended or adopted, but *there has been no systematic inquiry made into the working of the whole machinery of administration.* The time has now arrived for a thorough and comprehensive inquiry into the tendencies and practical results of the system of administration, which has been in force since the transfer of the country from the Company to the Crown, into the necessity for retrenchment and reform, and for a proper representation of the people in the Councils of the Empire. What Lord Randolph Churchill says about the scope of a Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs has greatly disappointed us. His lordship tells us that the inquiry which the Conservatives, if they remain in office next year will move for in Parliament, *will be confined into the operation of the various acts establishing the present system and machinery of Government in India.* If the scope of the proposed Parliamentary inquiry into Indian affairs is to be of such a limited character, it will fall far short of the expectations of our countrymen. We do not deny the necessity of an inquiry into the operation of the Government of India Act of 1858. This act, as Mr. Fawcett shows in his admirable volume on Indian Finance, is so obscurely worded that in attempting to interpret some of its most important provisions, the highest authorities have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions. This will be at once seen by reference to a remarkable debate which took place in the House of Lords in 1869. It came out in the course of that debate in regard to the powers which could be exercised by the Council of the Secretary of State, commonly called the Council of India, the highest authorities entertained entirely opposite opinions. The Duke of Argyll, in order to distinctly bring out the absolute divergence of views as to the functions of the Council held by himself and by Lord Salisbury, who had formerly been Secretary of State, quoted the following passage from a speech made by the latter: "In reference to every question in which expenditure is involved,—that is to say, as you will know in reference to every question of every kind, because I believe there is hardly any question in which expenditure is not involved directly or indirectly—the Indian Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the decision of the Secretary of State." "Lord Salisbury said that he had arrived at this interpretation of the Act of 1858 after consulting the highest legal authority—to wit, Lord Cairns, the Conservative Lord Chancellor. The Duke of Argyll, on the other hand, contended, on the authority of Lord Hatherley, who at the time was Lord Chancellor in Mr. Gladstone's first Administration, that Lord Cairns "appeared to give a meaning to the words of the Act which they could not hear at any sound legal construction." Commenting on these differences of opinion, Lord Salisbury pertinently said that "about the doubtfulness of the law there could be no doubt whatever. When the Lord Chancellor said a thing was black, and two ex-Chancellors said it was white, there must be some doubt about the law." It is also worthy of remark that though Lord Salisbury expressed a decided opinion that inference to every question in which expenditure is involved, the Indian Council have the power of absolute and conclusive veto by a bare majority over the Secretary of Sate, his Lordship while at the head of the India Office, completely ignored his Council in the matter of the Afghan war. Through this measure involved an expenditure of millions, it was religiously kept back from the Council. Now it is imperatively necessary, where such vast interests are at stake, that the law should be unmistakably clear. Well does Mr. Fawcett say that although there may be much difference of opinion as to what principles should regulate the Government of India, there can be indifference of opinion that these principles when once determined, ought to be embodied in precise and intelligible legislation. We readily admit that great good would be likely to result if the Act of 1858, by which the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown was effected, and the amending Acts which have been subsequently passed, were subjected to a careful Parliamentary inquiry. But we do not see any reason why the enquiry should be confined to that point. As the experience of the past has shewn that it is in the highest degree desirable that Indian affairs should be periodically investigated, the people of India demand a most careful and thorough Parliamentary inquiry into the working of the whole machinery of the administrative system since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. Nothing short of such a comprehensive investigation would satisfy our countrymen.

THE RATE-PAYERS' MEETING.

"HE MOVES with a shambling gait whom we dislike." So says the Bengali adage, and it is admirably illustrated by our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* in his remarks on the Rate-payers' meeting of Saturday before last. The meeting was attended by about 200 persons, therefore it was a failure. Some one had to be called to order, therefore it was a failure. The editor does not know all the details of the amalgamation scheme, therefore it was a failure. Some one said that heavy mortality was due to "excessive taxation," therefore it was a failure. And so on, and on. Nor were we unprepared for this. The long and intimate connection of our contemporary in his individual capacity with the Health Society and the Anglo Indian Defence Association could not but suggest the course adopted. The Health Society wrote strongly to Government in favour of the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town, and our contemporary was in duty bound to support the prayer, and throw cold water on all opposition. As to the means adopted to attain the end—well, the end is what is sought, and if the means be calculated to produce it, why pry too deeply under their surface to ascertain what they are? "Make money," said the astute sage, "honestly if you can, but make money." Times are, however, now such that we must sacrifice some of our space, however grudgingly, to unmask the moralist. No one counted the exact number of persons present at the meeting; but when we made our estimate, we counted the number of lines of chairs occupied in the nave, and we came to 16, each line comprising 12 chairs =192. On the platform there were 5 lines of occupied chairs =60. In the northern aisle there were about a hundred persons seated or standing, and there were more than 50 in the southern aisle. These figures, give 402. The number of course varied from time to time, but on the whole we fancy 400 is a trifle more than "about 200." But whether 200 or 400, either number of intelligent persons were quite sufficient for the consideration of the question, whether the public had, or had not, sufficient evidence before it as regards the merits of the amalgamation scheme, and if 200 of the *elite* of nativeCalcutta cannot decide such a question, no more could 2000. The issue raised under that head by our contemporary was, therefore, obviously intended to mislead. The second issue raised is more Machiavellian. Its ulterior object is to suggest that the leaders of the meeting had come to the scene with a foregone conclusion, and would listen to no opposition. The editor laid great stress on this order incident. In a three-column report of the proceedings of a meeting which lasted for three and half hours he devoted nearly a column of space to this incident which actually took up only 5 minutes' time at the meeting, and he thought he had thereby dealt a deathblow to the object of the rate-payers. Unfortunately for him, however, the patience with which the meeting listened to the remarks of Mr. Nolan, a Government advocate, who came armed with ponderous official documents and spoke for half an hour in favour of amalgamation, entirely upsets his theory. It is observable, too, that the gentleman called to order did not rise to oppose, but simply to suggest a verbal alteration in the first resolution. The incident itself was simple enough. After his opening speech, the Chairman called upon Dr. R. Mitra to move the first resolution, and when the Doctor was on his legs and commencing his speech, Babu Amarendranath Chatterji interrupted him, and insisted upon having the precedence in addressing the meeting, and the Chairman was forced to call him to order. The Babu caused a similar interruption after Babu Surendranath Bannerji had been called upon by the Chairman to address the meeting, and had already said some words, and had again to be called to order. The bullying he attempted and the cry of shame he raised naturally annoyed the audience. The Babu is a pleader, and is presumably familiar with the laws of the High Court, but he was obviously not familiar with the rules of procedure observed at public meetings, so we don't find fault with him. Our contemporary, however, is differently situated. He knows well enough that in the House of Commons, when half-a-dozen or more persons get up to address the House, the person who first catches the eye of the Speaker is allowed the precedence. At the Town Hall meeting it was not a question of first catching the eye, but of positive requests of the Chairman. Had Babu Amarendranath Chatterji risen before the Chairman requested another to speak, or had he asked permission, as did Mr. Nolan, there would have been no hitch whatever. If his position became unpleasant, it was due entirely to his own fault, his bumptiousness and the improper language he used by denouncing the conduct of the meeting as "shameful," and it did not in the least reflect on the conduct of the meeting. Our contemporary said that "a meeting conducted after this fashion could not be expected to carry much weight." When our people next meet in public they should take for their model the notorious meeting of March two years back in which our contemporary took a prominent part.

We are sorry for our contemporary's ignorance about the proceedings of the Amalgamation Committee. But the projectors of the Rate-payers' meeting could scarcely help him out of his difficulty. We did our best to help him by publishing all the salient points of those proceedings in our paper from time to time, but he had no occasion to remember them.

As to the effect of "excessive taxation" on mortality, our contemporary rather disingenuously flees from mortality in general to cholera mortality, and tumbles in a very undignified manner amidst Koch's bacillus bogey and Klein's bacillus dinner. Had he read the literature of the last Madras famine he could have easily learnt what relation there exists between "excessive taxation" and death. One half of those who died of cholera, dysentry and fever during that famine would not have succumbed had not the Deccan ryotwary taxation paved the way for it. The matter was very forcibly pressed

n the attention of the Indian Legislative Council by Dr. W. W. Hunter when the Deccan Ryots' Relief Bill was under discussion, but it was shunted off the line by the remark that the Financial Department would take note of it. The fact, however, that physical debility induced by insufficient nourishment is the cause of great mortality is so self-evident a proposition that none but inveterate partizans would deny the truth of it, and that only for the sake of misleading the public. It would take us too much out of our way to prove that the Suburban Municipal taxation is crushingly heavy, but we cannot resist the temptation of noticing that some four years ago the Suburban people submitted a memorial to the Government of Bengal in which they proved by the production of a lot of tax bills that the poorer classes, the hut-owners, were taxed at the rate of 25 to 33 per cent. The Government had not a word to say to controvert this, and therefore contented itself by expressing a hope that the Municipal authorities should attend to the matter. When the new Municipal Bill was under discussion last year, tears were shed in abundance on the woes of the factory owners whose Mills were taxed at the full rate of 7½ per cent., and a maximum limit, much below the ordinary rate, was fixed by an overwhelming majority, the independent native members alone voting against it; but none ever dreamt of those wretches who were being screwed at the rate of 25 to 33 per cent. The memorial was published in the papers, but we do not remember the *Indian Daily News* at the time expressing its sympathy for the sufferers.

Our contemporary accounts for the alleged "failure" of the meeting by stating that it was called at an "inappropriate time, and moreover was in the hands apparently of *persons who do not command any very large share of public confidence*," and that "it was held out of season." We entirely concur with our contemporary that the season was an unfavourable one. Incessant rains of the Torrid Zone in the midst of the rainy season are not very exciting elements for a large public gathering. But is this what our contemporary means? or does he suggest that it was premature? If the latter, he is disingenuous. He knows well enough that when an Indian Government has come to a resolution, it never alters it on the representation, however cogent, of a subject race, and it was necessary, therefore, to meet early and make suggestions before the Bengal Government came to a fixed resolution. The final Report of the Amalgamation Committee will not be, in all probability, published before the Government has come to a resolution, and then it will be too late for the people. The people, moreover, desire an enquiry on a more extended basis than that of the Amalgamation Committee, and to obtain it, if possible, they should move before the Committee closes its labours, and not after it. As to the "confidence of the public," if by "public" the native public be meant (and it was a meeting of the native public, for few Europeans joined it) we find the names of such men among the requisitionists as Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Rajendranarain Bahadur, Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Raja Purna Chunder Bahadur, Kumar Debendra Mullick and almost all the principal landowners of Calcutta, men of "light and leading" who own over two-thirds of the town, and are the natural leaders of the community, and the details were carried out by the British Indian Association, and if they have not the "confidence" of the community we wonder who have. Perhaps the name of Sir Galahad from the British Indian Street is wanting, and to it reference is made; or is the object to encourage Government in its present course by suggesting that the meeting does not represent public opinion? In either case we cannot congratulate our contemporary for his frankness and spirit of fair play.

It is true the speakers at the meeting studiously avoided the *pros* and *cons* of the amalgamation question, and they did wisely. They would have stultified themselves if they had cried for further evidence and at the same time sat to deliberate and pass judgment on what they held to be no evidence. Even our contemporary dare "not at present say yea or nay to the amalgamation project, because" his "knowledge of the details of the proposed scheme is not sufficient to enable" him, "to form an opinion at once," but for all that he, would make his fellow citizens commit themselves to a positive opinion, and deter them from asking information and suggesting detailed enquiry.

Our contemporary of the *Statesman* has already made up his mind in favour of the amalgamation, and the reason he assigns is certainly a strong one. He says, "that the suburbs are too poor ever to provide themselves with a proper system of drainage and a proper water-supply, and that practically they are as much part of Calcutta as any part of the city, seem to ourselves to be all the evidence we want." There is no doubt whatever that the Suburbs are poor, but however complaisant our friend may feel about helping his poor neighbours, the native rate-payers of Calcutta may be permitted to ask what is the amount of benevolence they have to dole out for their poor neighbours year by year, before they assent to an arrangement which makes the charity not a charity but a legal liability enforceable by summary distress and sale of their goods and chattel. Our friend in his abundance need not enquire about the amount, for he may be able to give whatever is wanted without a second thought, but the bulk of the rate-payers are poor, and they naturally desire information under this head. Nor was Dr. R. Mitra wrong when he said that "not a line, not a word, not a syllable of evidence is forthcoming in regard to this subject." Can our friend appeal to any paper or figured statement that will give the information? The fact is what people want is a debtor and creditor account, of gains and losses, and as that would let the cat out of the bag—lay bare the serious monetary injustice that is in contemplation for the purpose of defraying the cost of the Kidderpur docks,—every attempt should be made to prevent an honest enquiry such as the people want and such as they have every right to demand, and ridicules and misrepresentations are the only means by which our contemporaries can set aside that demand. We did not expect this from the *Statesman*; his antecedents promised a better course.

The theory of the Suburbs being a part of the city is the merest plea without which the argument cannot be made sustainable even for a newspaper para. Insular towns, like Bombay, apart, there cannot be a town whose suburbs are not conterminous. If you perch it on a hill and surround it with an open plain you have no suburbs; but having suburbs it is impossible to avoid contiguity, and if the theory of unity be admitted the expansion of Calcutta must go on till you come to the Sunderbuns. In England the Southwark side of the Thames is a part of London, and we hear Government at times talking of Howrah as the Suburbs of Calcutta, and Howrah takes in Sulkea, and Sulkea takes in Beloor, and Beloor, Kutrong, and so on without a limit. On this side Chitpur, Cossipur, Buranagar, Alambazar are all contiguous to each other and fully urban in character, but curiously Chitpur, according to the Amalgamation committee, is not to be a part of the amalgamated town. On the east side some 200 or 300 yards are to be taken in, and all beyond the canal left out. If the Suburbs promote ill health in the Town, do not Chitpur, Ooltadanga, Manicktollah, Sura, Sealdah and Balliaghata form as integral parts of the Suburbs as Ballyganj and Garden Reach? and if so, why exclude the former and take in only the latter? The only apparent reason is, the last two are inhabited by Europeans, and they have to be benefited by over-taxing Calcutta, and the former are inhabited by natives, and so they can be left to shift for themselves as best they can, and send as much malarial vapours to Calcutta as they like.

HILL TIPPERAH.

THE last *Calcutta Gazette* contains an interesting resolution of the Government on the administration of the state of Hill Tipperah—interesting as illustrative of the feeling of our local rulers towards allied states. The state, though old, is an insignificant one—not even comparable to some of the larger zemindaries of Bengal. Its revenue from all sources during the past year stood at Rs. 2,38,724, besides which it derived from its lowland zemindaries a net income which has been variously estimated at Rs. 1,70,500 to 2,20,000. The zemindary portion is left under the management of a European. One Mr. Larminie was the manager, and he has lately been replaced by Mr. Sandys. It is said "there has been no improvement in the management" and "the present condition of these estates is generally unsatisfactory." The resolution is very chary of praise, but on the whole it seems to admit that the management of the state has been fairly good. So far as the condition of the people is concerned, the past year was "prosperous." "The public health was good, crops were plentiful, and prices high." The outturn of the cotton crop, one of the principal products of the country, "was above the average;" but as nearly a third of it was left in the hands of the growers, the crop was not so remunerative as it might have been. The reason of this is stated to be the expansion of the jute trade, which is now exclusively carried on in the adjoining districts into which formerly cotton used to be largely imported. The material condition of the people is said to be "improving," and immigrants are coming in from the neighbouring Mug country to share the prosperity. Yes, Hill Tipperah is drawing in immigrants, when the British Territory is sending away people to earn their bread at Demarara, St. Domingo, Mauritius and elsewhere. "The trade of the estate is gradually if not rapidly developing," "Crime is generally light especially in the Hill," *i. e.* where the Maharaja's control is absolute, and "cognisable crime seems steadily decreasing." Civil suits are also "decreasing," "the decrease being chiefly in bond suits, owing partly to the people not being litigious and partly to their general *prosperous condition*." There are four jails in the estate and "the prisoners are always treated with leniency, the work is light, food ample, medical attendance sufficient." Of course there are no back-handcuffs, nor any Captain Beadon to apply them. The state of education is described to be "not satisfactory." There are 16 boys' schools and 2 schools for girls; but we wonder in how many estates yielding two lakhs a year are there 18 schools in Bengal and Behar under the rule of the British Government? There are three dispensaries in regular work, and a post office "which is not only self-supporting, but works at a profit."

In so far the estate is progressing favourably. There are, however, two serious drawbacks; one is that the Maharaja is chary of reposing full confidence on the European manager of his low-land estates, and the other that he entertains a man who is the editor of a Calcutta paper, and that paper—well, it is *Reis and Rayyet*. "The recent appointment of Mr. Sandys as Manager of the zemindari property may, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts, be taken as showing that the Maharaja is convinced of the necessity of some improvement in the management of his estates in British territory; but the Lieutenant-Governor would point out that, if any lasting good is to result from this appointment, it is essential that full authority should be given to the Manager to deal with and correct abuses. It is in this direction that the previous arrangements of a similar kind have broken down, and unless the Maharaja is prepared to give his full confidence and a full measure of support to his Manager, there can, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, be but little hope of any satisfactory improvement. With reference to the second, the Lieutenant-Governor, in his paternal tenderness for the well-being of a vassal estate, expresses himself in strong terms. He says "the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that, notwithstanding what was said last year about the unnecessary multiplication of offices as representing a serious drain on the resources of the State, the Durbar have thought it necessary to revive the office of Minister-Associate, which was abolished in 1882-83. The duties attaching to this office were chiefly in connection with the correspondence between the State and the Agency. Since its abolition those duties have devolved upon the Dewan, and this arrangement has, it is stated, answered all practical purposes. During the year under report, Babu Sumbhu Chunder

Mookerjee, the former Minister-Associate has been re-appointed and placed in charge of the Military, Education, Judicial and Political Departments. Such an appointment, under existing circumstances, seems altogether superfluous; the more so, as the Baboo, instead of, as formerly, residing in Agurtolla, where he might have been of some use, has been permitted to live in Calcutta, where, it is plain, he can take no personal share in the management of the departments of which he has been put in charge, but must confine himself to advising on such points as are placed before him for opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor must express the opinion that such an appointment can, from its very nature, be of little, if any, use, and that, in the present financial condition of the State, it is one that certainly ought not to have been made." Elsewhere it is stated, "the Lieutenant-Governor must express a strong hope that such measures of reform as the Maharaja may decide on adopting will not be confined to the Tipperah estates. The Maharaja should have strongly pressed upon him the urgent necessity of abolishing expensive and useless appointments, of which one has been referred to in an earlier part of this Resolution, of reducing, wherever possible, the existing subordinate establishments and removal of obstructive rules, such as the one alluded in paragraph 47 of the Assistant Political Agent's report, under which British subjects residing in Hill Tipperah are unable to acquire any right of occupancy in respect of lands held by them there," We know nothing about the appointment of the Minister-Associate. On the face of it there seems to be some incongruity. The court language of Tipperah is Bengali, and English is scarcely known there, and under the circumstances we are at a loss to make out what is the Bengali equivalent of "Minister-Associate." The title is evidently Johnsonese, got up for a show, or for satisfying the personal vanity of the officer. The Military and other departments are equally hollow. There are only 122 peons to represent the army. The Babu is obviously a Calcutta agent or Mukhtear and nothing more, and since all Mofussil zemindars of high standing have Calcutta Mukhtears, we cannot but look upon the remarks as a great hardship. Zemindars may have their Mukhtears, but a *quasi* independent sovereign, independent in his own hill estate, having many law suits in the Calcutta High Court is not to be permitted to have one. Such interference is indeed a grievous wrong. Nor is the Government satisfied with these remarks. To enforce them the sum total of the Government resolution is thus expressed. "In the present review of the administration of Hill Tipperah for the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor will refrain from expressing any opinion on the proposals submitted by these officers; but having regard to the peculiar position occupied by the Maharaja as Zemindar and Chief of Hill Tipperah, it is impossible for the Government of Bengal to view with indifference the state of affairs brought under its notice. Unless the Maharaja, the personal amiability of whose character is borne testimony to by the Commissioner, is prepared himself to undertake the necessary reforms in his affairs, some more direct interference on the part of Government can hardly be avoided." It would be a difficult problem to reconcile the general satisfactory character of the Maharaja's administration as given in the resolution under notice with the threat with which it concludes. This sort of bullying is, however, an essential element of British Indian political correspondence, and much greater men than the Maharaja are familiar with it.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT IS UNPLEASANT to travel in a country boat during the rainy season and the loss of a week in waiting for a steam launch was not by any means improper. We wonder what time the officer will take to report the incident to the Government. But the *Indian Daily News* throws a side light on the Lalitakuri bund which makes the Government even more culpable. He says: "We hear that the condition of the Lalitakuri embankment, the giving way of which is responsible for the present serious floods and the damage to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, was the subject of a strong protest by the Railway Engineers in 1879, when the embankment burst, as it has done again now, and as it had previously done in 1871; and that plans and estimates for strengthening it, which were prepared and submitted to Government, were shelved by the Irrigation Department. We should be glad to know if these facts are correctly stated. If they are, this almost criminal negligence must be held to be the direct cause of a loss of over 5 lacs of rupees to Government as owners of the Eastern Bengal State Railway to say nothing of the untold misery and suffering caused to the people of the districts affected'.'

NOW THAT THE dread of the great wars has abated, a rumour has been put into circulation by interested parties that the Conservative Ministry has in contemplation the annexation of Upper Burmah. This can be easily effected, and the accession will add a couple of millions to the Indian Revenue in a few years. Manchester will also have a new field for her thickly sized stuffs, which will make her friendly to the Ministry. The glory of expanded empire may also strengthen the position of a party whose earth-hunger is insatiable. And when hunger of whatever kind has to be appeased few can pause to think of justice and morality. It is to be doubted, however, that the French ministry will allow the annexation without a protest The theory of a neutral zone is a good thing as long as it can be maintained, and the French are not altogether so powerless as not to be able to maintain it with reference to their Cochin Chinese possessions. We are disposed to think, therefore that there is no immediate danger of loss of his kingdom to the master of the white elephant. The position of Prataba Singh of Kashmir, who has just lost his father, is less secure, and at least a clipping of his wings is fully on the cards. We pray the poor Prince will escape the disaster.

THE DAILY papers daily dole out details, detached and fragmentary though they be, of the floods in the country. The *Englishman's* special Commissioner, who is "out in the Bengal Floods" furnishes the fullest accounts. Some of the most populous districts of Bengal, such as 24-Purgunnahs, Howrah, Midnapur, Hoogly, Burdwan, Jessore, Nuddea, Pubna, Murshedabad, Beerbhoom, Burrisal, and Bhagulpur have suffered seriously, and except the Mutlah, all, the railway lines, such as the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, the Bengal Central, the Behar-Assam, and the Darjeeliag-Himalayan, have been more or less seriously breached. The breaks in the Eastern Bengal seem to be the widest, and necessitate the use of steam ferry, to keep up the passenger traffic, the goods traffic being stopped. The suffering of the poorer classes in the flooded parts and their neighbourhood is overwhelming, and loss of property is immense. The prospect of the crops too is gloomy in the extreme. The early or *ous* crop where cut has rotted in the fields, and where not cut has been washed away; while the winter crop has been submerged and when the waters subside there will be no time for transplantation, so that, after the recent scarcity, a famine may be looked upon as imminent. The action of local officers at such a critical time appears not to be everywhere satisfactory. Adverting to Lalitakuri in the Murshedabad district the *Englishman's* Commissioner says:—

"About half a mile of the Lalitakuri embankment has been undermined, but not overtopped. To stop percolation, first twelve and then thirty-nine men were employed. Fifty families are starving on the bank. The *Magistrate arrived on the spot after the lapse of a week; he had been waiting for a steam launch.* He gave no relief, but *referred* the *sufferers to the zemindars, whom* he asked to do all they could, and *to come for tuccavi when their funds failed.* To save the men and their cattle relief is urgently wanted. The present charity is quite inadequate. The zemindars' *kist* should be stopped. Public feeling is strong against both the Magistrate and the Engineer. Police reports should be called for."

The lines italicised by us give the pith. Yes, let the zemindars save the ryots and when they have no funds let them take Takavi advances. It is only after a week that the Magistrate can make it convenient to come to the place to take note of what has happened. How glibly do the Government say that the zemindars prey on the ryots, and the Government saves them.

THE LATEST outcome of malice against the people of this country is a dramatic piece in which Sir Charles Aitchison is drawn through the burning coals for having recommended the appointment of a native for a protem judgeship in the Chief Court of the Punjab. The piece is silly enough, but it is being made much of. We quote from it by way of a sample of what it is, a song put in the mouth of the "B—nch":

We *know* we aren't exactly strong
Hush! *Hush!* *Hush!*
In weighty matter of the law.
Hist! *Hist!* *Hist!*
We think Sir C———s *extremely* wrong.
Hush! *Hush!* *Hush!*
We watch his latest step with awe.
Hist? *Hist!* *Hist!*
We know we aren't exactly strong
In weighty matters of the law
But,
If We *are* incompetent, which *We* of course deny,
Why not new importations of *Our* nationality?
And,
If We *aren't* incompetent. Oh *why* insult the trusty band of *ticca* j—dges with a course of action thus?

In the meantime the *Pioneer* is indulging in slanders against the legal capacity of the native nominee, and the *Englishman* follows suit. And these are the people who denounce the natives most for their race antagonism!

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON was expected at Calcutta on Friday last at 5 P. M., but the tide proving favorable the steamer came up at 10-30 A. M., and few people could attend to receive him. He was received by Lieutenant Pitley, the Port Officer. We are glad to hear that he has greatly improved in health, and will resume his duties with his habitual energy and decision.

THE KIDDERPUR DOCK loan of the Port Commissioners has fallen through. The tenders were opened on Wednesday, and the bids were found to be below the minimum previously fixed. This was fully expected by the public. This does not, however, affect the scheme in any serious way. The Government has already advanced a large sum—some say 35 lakhs—and will not now stop the supply, and when better times come a loan may be negociated somehow. And if the worst comes to the worst the Government may grant the loan, clapping the amount on the public works loan of this or the following year.

A SILLY CORRESPONDENT asks—"now that the Famine Fund has all vanished according to the new Secretary of State, what has become of the Trustees which the Government appointed for the Fund in question? and are they liable to any prosecution for the grave dereliction of official duty involved in their allowing the Fund in their custody to disappear?" We are not in the secrets of Government, nor of the Trustees, but as the Fund was only nominally in the custody of the Trustees, but really in the hands of Government, the Trustees could only sue the Government; but when the fund had disappeared and they could not well haul the Government before the High Court, they thought best to wash their hands off the business and resign. We know not when they did this, but we feel pretty sure they have done so.

BY THE DEATH of Maharaja Ranabeer, Singh of Kashmir, India has lost one of her most orthodox Hindu sovereigns. He was the second king of Kashmir, and succeeded his father Golap Singh 28 years ago. He was a loyal and most devoted ally of the British Government, and did henchman's service during the Mutiny, in acknowledging which the British Government made him a Grand Commander of the order of the Star of India, an Honorary General in the British Army, and a Councillor of Her Majesty. He ruled with great moderation and justice, and was greatly beloved by his subjects. "A *Gazette of*

India Extraordinary, edged with black border, was issued three days ago stating that theGovernor-General in Council announces with deep regret the death of the Maharaja of Kashmir. His Highness succeeded as second ruler of the Kashmir State twenty-eight years ago, and signalized his accession by rendering valuable services to the British Government during the Mutiny. The Governor-General in Council feels that by his death the Indian Empire has lost a great and honoured Chief, whose loyalty to the Crown had been conspicuously proved in time of trial." His eldest son Mian Pratap Singh succeeds him. May he follow the footsteps of his father, and reign long and successfully, is our earnest prayer.

A DEPUTATION waited on His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Belvedere on Saturday afternoon to suggest measures for convening a public meeting with reference to the distress caused by the recent floods. The President and the Secretary respectively of theChamber ofCommerce,of theTrades' Association, and of the British Indian Association, as also two delegates from the Calcutta Missionary Conference attended the deputation. Sir Rivers Thompson had three divisional commissioners in attendance on the occasion. The official feeling seemed to be that there was no such distress as needed special help and it was stated that a Collector had returned some money which had been sent to him for relief purposes. It was ultimately settled that the matter should stand over for a week, and in the mean time Sir Rivers will visit some of the affected parts of the country.

WHILE on the subject we have a request to make, and that is the frequent publication of the latest official local reports on the nature and extent of distress now prevailing in the flooded districts. We first made this request a fortnight ago, but when we opened the last local *Gazette* we were disappointed to find that it contained no information whatever on the subject. If the Government wish to take the people into confidence, and ask their co-operation, it is, if nothing else, a matter of civility that it should place all available information before them. The daily press is doing nobly in this respect, but the Government is in a better position to furnish the most authentic news.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications :—

1. Annual Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1884.
2. Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1884.
3. Indian Railways—statistics of their working for the half-year ended 31st December 1884, Parts I and II.
4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. LIV, Part II, 1885.
5. Journal of the National Indian Association No. 177, September 1885,
6. The English Works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy, Vol. I, by Babu Jogendra Chundra Ghose, M.A., B.L.
7. Landholding and the Relation of Landlord and Tenant by C. D. Field Esq., B.A., Second Edition.
8. Bharut Rahasya by Babu Ramdas Sen, M.R.A.S., 1292 B.E.
9. Giti Munjuri by Babu Purna Chandra Sinha.
10. Prachara for Srabana and Vadra, 1292, B.E.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes :—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its subtitutions for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes :—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible ;so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P
Dharwar Native Library	6	10	0
S. Tagore Esq., C.S., Shollapore	13	10	0
D. S. Sathoye Esq., Domah	13	4	0
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Hon'ble Kumar Boikunt Nath Dey Bahadur, Balasore	10	0	0
Babu Sudhendra Mohun Roy, Dacca	1	0	0
,, Mohim Chunder Roy, Nattore	15	0	0
,, Hurry Mohun Sen, Dacca	13	0	0
,, Gopee Churn Dutt, Koreemgunge	13	4	0
,, Prosunno Kumar Mozoomdar, Chandpore	19	0	0
,, Basunt Kumar Neogy, Bankura	5	0	0
,, Surjee Kumar Sen, Jehanabad	6	0	0
,, Gopal Chunder Banerjee, Julpigoree	6	0	0
,, Benode Lal Mookerjee, Ajmere	13	4	0
,, Brojo Mohun Mitra, Umballa	13	4	0
,, Durga Prosad, Chupra	13	4	0
,, Nilkant Chattarjee, Krishnaghur	6	10	0
,, Surendra Nath Mookerjee, Mozufferpore	5	0	0
,, Gridhari Lal, Khuldabad	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette, 16th *September* 1885.

General—5th Septr—Baboo Kali Nath Bose, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Mymensingh, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr in that dist.

7th Septr—Baboo Probhat Chunder Chatterjee, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Cuttack, is promtd temply to the 7th grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, from the 1st instant.

Babu Umesh Chunder Batabyal, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Manbhoom, is apptd to perform the functions of a Collr in that dist.

8th Sept—Mr H Holmwood, Offg Jt-Magte and Dy Collr, Patna, acted as Magte and Collr of Gya from 14th to 22nd Augt.

Mr A W R Cadell, Asst Magte and Collr, Barh, Patna, is allowed leave for one month and one day, from the date he availed himself of it.

9th Sept—Babu Dwarka Nath Roy, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Patuakhally, Backergunge, is allowed leave for two months and five days, from such date he may be relieved.

Babu Ganendra Nath Pal, Tempy Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Backergunge, is apptd to have charge of the Patuakhally Sub-Divn of that dist, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Dwarka Nath Roy.

10th Sept—Babu Dina Nath Mookerjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month, from date as he avails himself of it.

11th Sept—Babu Hurri Chaitanya Ghose, Offg Second Inspr of Registration Offices, was employed as a Dy Magte and Dy Collr in Jessore from 17th June to 6th July.

Babu Kalipada Chuckerbutty, tempy Sub-Dy Collr, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Babu Mukunda Deb Mookerjee, tempy Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Arrareah, Purneah, is allowed leave for six months, in extension of leave granted him under order of 4th May.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Babu Mohinee Mohun Chuckerbutty, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Tumlook, Midnapore, is transfd to Cuttack, and posted to the sadder station of that dist.

Babu Juggobundhoo Bhuttacharjee, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Midnapore, is apptd to have charge of the Tumlook Sub-Divn of that dist.

12th Septr—Babu Gagon Chunder Banerjee, Sub-Dy Collr, Palamow, Lohardugga, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days, from such date he may be relieved.

Babu Boloram Moitra is apptd to act as Sub-Dy Collr, Palamow, Lohardugga, during the absence, on leave of Babu Gagon Chandra Banerjee.

The late Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Dy Magts and Dy Collr, who was employed as Genl Manager of Ward's Estates, in Moorshedabad, was on leave on medl cert from 21st March to 8th July 1885, in extension of leave previously granted him.

Police,—11th Septr,—Babu Gopal Hurry Mullick, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the Dist Police, Singbhoom, was on privilege from 5th to 21st July.

Ecclesiastical—10th Sept—The Rev T M M Griffiths, Offg Chapln to Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Education—8th Sept—Babu Bepin Behari Gupta, Tempy Asst Professor, Presy College, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Opium—7th Sept—In modification of the order of 2nd June last, Mr H J Lloyd, Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Etawah, Mainpuri, is allowed leave for one month from 19th idem.

8th Sept—Mr T E D Innes, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on 20th Aug.

11th Sept—Mr C Meares, Probny Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is apptd sub pro tem to be an Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent of the fourth grade, from 24 June.

Mr R W Blair, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Benares Agency is allowed furlough for one year, from 12th Augt.

Emigration—11thSept—In modification of the orders of the 9th July Surg-Maj JFP McConnell, Offg Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medical College, Calcutta is apptd to act, as medical Inspector of Emigrants (Inland Emigration).

Surg Maj H B Purves, Civil Surgn of the 24-Pergunnahs, is apptd to act as Medl Inspector of Emigrants Colonial Emigration, from 6th July.

Judicial Department—7th Sept—The undermentioned gentlemen are apptd to be Hony Magtes for the Independent Bench at the sudder station of the Monghyr Dist, and are vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class:—

Baboos Parsathun Lal, Jahori Lal, Laratie Lal, and Kirtas Chander Biswas.

8th Sept—Mr S N Banerjee, Sub Dy Collr, Sasseram Shahabad, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the third class.

11th Sept—Mr A H Warde-Jones, Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Shahabad, is vested with the powers under secs 110 and 133 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Mr F E Piffard, Offg Dy Magte and Dy Collr, Jamtara, Sonthal Pergns, is vested with the powers of a Magte of the second class.

Grant of Leave to Munsifs—9th Sept—Baboo Jogendro Nath Ghose, M A, and B L, Munsif of Bogra, is allowed leave for 18 days, from 13th Sept, in extension of leave already granted him.

10th Sept—Babu Surat Kumar Ghosal, Munsif of Nemal, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months from 1st July, in extension of leave already granted him.

Babu Chundi Churn Sen, First Munsif of Midnapore, is allowed furlough for six months from 1st Novr.

12th Sept—Babu Biraj Krishna Ghose, First Munsif of Cutwa, Burdwan, is allowed leave for four months, in extension of leave already granted him.

Public Works Department—Bengal—Establishment—9th Sept—Corrigendum—In notifn of 2nd inst for Asst Engrs, 1st grde, read Asst Engrs, second grade, against the names of Messrs. H O Walling and W B Starkey.

11th Sept—Leave Mr C A White, Asst Engr, First grade, attached to the office of the Supdg Engr, Sone Circle, is granted privilege leave for one month and thirteen days, from 10 h inst or date he may avail himself of it.

14th Sept—Notifn—Mr G T St A Nixon, Asst Engr, second grde, passed the Depl Standard Exmn on the 4th inst.

15th Sept—Mr A H G Newcomer, Asst Traffic Supdt officiated as Traffic Supdt Tirhoot State Rlwy, from 1st t, 31st Aug.

Leave—Mr G E Moore, Exe Engr, first grde, sub pro tem Naraingunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh StateRlwy, is granted furlough for one year with subsidy leave which will have effect from 15th inst, or subsequent date.

Medical Department—Bengal—12th Sept—Asst Surg, Jadub Kristo Sen, a Superny at the Presidency, is allowed leave for three months.

Educational Department,—Bengal—Subordinate Educational Service—12th Sept—Babu Krishna Kiser Adikari, MA, Depy Inspr of Schools, Manbhoom, temply substantive in Class V, is allowed leave of absence for five months from 20th sept.

Advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HON'BLE KRISTO DAS PAL MEMORIAL FUND.

	Rs.	
Amount already subscribed	16,898	
Rai Kunjo Lal Banerji Bahadoor	25	
Baboo Ganendro Chunder Ghose	25	paid.
,, Keshub Chunder Acharji Chowdry, Mooktagacha	32	
Dr. Ramdas Sen, Berhampore	25	
	17,005	

THE SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Commissioners for the Town of Calcutta, called for Saturday the 19th September 1885, has been postponed to Wednesday the 23rd idem at 3 P. M.

JOHN COWIE,
Acting Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED

For the District Road Cess Committee an Overseer. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem with Rupees 15 per mensem travelling allowance.

None need apply who have not passed the P. W. D. Standard for the grade.

Permanent appointment will be made after 6 months probation.

All applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Rajshaye, before the 1st October 1885.

E. H. RUDDACK
Chairman, Road Cess Committee, Rajshahye.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE
OF
Chandeliers, Wall Brackets, Table Lamps and Lustres.
On Friday the 25th September current
AND
AN UNUSUALLY VARIED STOCK
OF
Pictures, Mouldings, Rugs and Works of Art,
On Wednesday the 30th September current,
The sale to be held at the Exchange, Calcutta.

MACKENZIE LYALL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

The attention of the native nobility is especially directed to this sale. The former to be on view on Monday the 21st and the latter on Monday the 28th September instant.

ALBERT NURSERY.

No. 20, BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD,

Sitee, Ootterparah, Calcutta.

RARE and genuine mango grafts of upwards of 50 qualities, Litchis of the superior kinds and other fruit plants, and seedlings, foreign and indigenous, crotons, begonias, aralias, anthuriums, dieffenbachiai, marantas, ferns and lycopodiums, creepers, and other flower and ornamental foliaged plants and shrubs of the choicest varieties and acclimatised and imported flower and vegetable seeds from the first seedsmen, are carefully packed and despatched at reasonable rates. Catalogues on application with half-anna postage stamp.

KALLY CHURN CHATTERJEE,—*Agent.*

THE CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Surgeons Apothecaries and Pharmaceutical Chemists.

54, SOVA BAZAR, AND 371, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

NATURAL CARLSBAD SALTS (German)

The natural mineral spring is evaporated to crystalzed salt without impairments of original quality. They are very useful, portable and effective. The dose is very small requiring only the necessary amount of water for its administration. They are very largely used by the Faculty in cases of sluggish, lower or loaded liver with engorgement of portal circulation. In habitual constipation with disturbance of Digestive system they are very useful and effective.

7 *per bottle of* 1 lb.

LAVILLE'S GOUT LIGUEUR

One of the most celebrated remedy for gout and Rheumatism. It is regarded as a specific. Needs no recommendation.

per Phial Rs. 6.

FLETCHER'S. SYR FERRIET QUINIAET STRYCHNIA HYDROBROMAT

Has gained a high reputation in the treatment of chorea,, Epillepsy, Hysteria, Anœmia of the Brain and in all forms of nervous debility and exhaustion.

Oz. 12 *Ans.*

AUNGL ANODYNE COLLOID (FERRIS,)

A most valuable topical application in Newralgia, Aciatica, Lumbago and all forms of muscular pains.

Oz. 1-8.

LOCOCK'S PALMONIC WAFERS

A really good medicine for cough, cold and catarrh. Very useful in Chronic Bronchites with profuse expectoration far superior to Keating's &c.

per phial Ans. 12.

BOUDAULT'S PEPSINE ACIDIFEE NO. 1

A very active preparation of Pepsine largely used with success by medical men in indejestion and malnutretion.

3 *per phial of* 1 Oz.

PARRESHE'S CHEMICAL FOOD

A very fine preparation of iron very easily assimilable. Contains all the bone-forming elements. Very useful in malnutretion, reckets, anœmia, chlorosis and nervous debility.

Oz. 8 *Ans.*

স্বদেশবৎসল সুবিখ্যাত

বাবু অক্ষয়কুমার দত্তের জীবন বৃত্তান্ত,

(প্রতিমূর্ত্তি সহিত)

আর্য্যদর্শনের ভূতপূর্ব্ব সহকারী সম্পাদক শ্রীযুক্ত মহেন্দ্রনাথ রায় প্রণীত। ইহা বহুপদেশপূর্ণ প্রামাণিক জীবন চরিত। অদ্যাপি এরূপ সুবিস্তৃত জীবনী বাঙ্গালায় প্রকাশিত হয় নাই ইহা আদ্যন্ত বিশুদ্ধ ও সরল ভাষায় লিখিত। ছাপা ও কাগজ উত্তম। ৩২৪ পৃষ্ঠায় সম্পূর্ণ। মূল্য সুলভ বার আনা, মাশুলাদি দুই আনা। কেবল ১৪৮ নং বারাণসী ঘোষের ষ্ট্রীট সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে প্রাপ্তব্য।

শ্রীক্ষেত্র নাথ হালদার।

ইংলণ্ডে বঙ্গমহিলা !!!

বঙ্গমহিলা প্রণীত।

এরূপ উপাদেয় পুস্তক বঙ্গভাষায় আর কখন প্রকাশিত হয় নাই। মূল্য প্রতি খণ্ড ১।০ হিন্দুপেট্রিয়ট্ প্রভৃতি প্রধান প্রধান সংবাদ পত্র ইহার বিশেষ প্রশংসা করিয়াছেন। কলিকাতা ও মফসলের প্রধান প্রধান পুস্তক বিক্রেতার দোকানে এবং কলিকাতা ১নং কলেজ ষ্ট্রীটে প্রকাশকের নিকট পাওয়া যায়। অগ্রিম মূল্য প্রেরণ না করিলে বিদেশে পুস্তক পাঠান যায় না।

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS:

WHOLESALE, RETAIL & GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, IMPORTERS OF

PLAIN WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

Fitted with Patent Lever Locks and Duplicate Keys.

Length.....	15	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36 inches.
Breadth ...	10	12	14	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ,,
Depth	8½	11	12	14	15	17	18	20	21	23	24 ,,
Rs.....	42-0	50-0	55-0	60-0	65-0	70-0	80-0	90-0	100-0	110-0	120-0 each.

Wrought-iron Bands with Hasps and Staples for Padlocks are fitted when extra security is required, the charge for which varies according to size of Safe, as under :—

Rs. 15-0 15-0 15-0 19-0 19-0 19-0 23-0 23-0 26-0 26-0 26-0 each.

Capacity of above Safes for holding Rupees, if in Bags, containing one thousand each.

Rs. 1,000 2,000 3,000 5,000 7,000 10,000 12,000 16,000 19,000 24,000 28,000 each.

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

T. E. Thomson & Co., have also always in stock Fire and Thief-Resisting Safes of Messrs. Chubb and Milners make.

CASH AND PAPER BOXES.

LOCKS OF ALL KINDS AND AT VARIOUS PRICES.

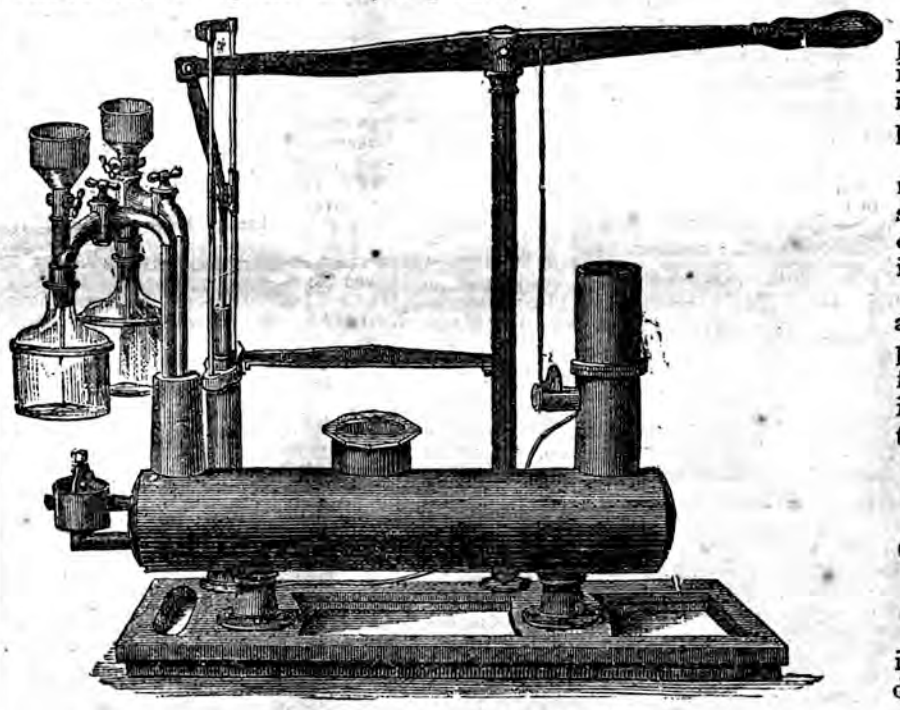
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 2o minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250

2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,

3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted *for Early Breakfasts.* Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at 1s 6d, 3s, 5s, 6d.,*

Sole Proprietors.

H. SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON,

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DOORGA POOJAH HOLIDAYS

COOKE AND KELVEY,

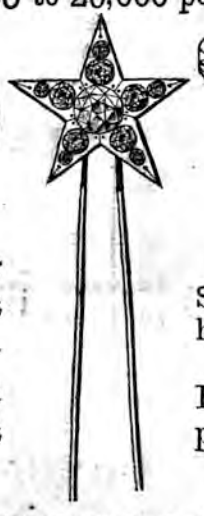
JEWELLERS

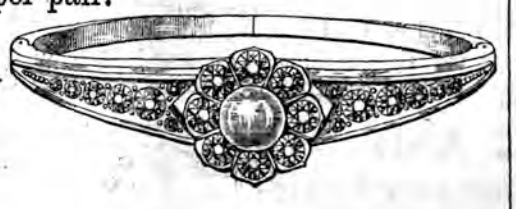
CALCUTTA.

Are now placing in stock new goods suitable for Native Gentlemen and their families,

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

Gold and Jewelled Bangles in pairs, in a variety of designs from 100 to 20,000 per pair.





Special attention is drawn to our new design of Bangles. The Spot and Turban Pattern which are Manufactured in very fine gold, can be had in pairs fitted in cases at reasonable prices.

The new Twisted and Wire moved Snake Bangles, in pairs fitted in handsome Morocco cases Rs. 350.

The new Broad Band Lattice Bangles in Morocco cases Rs. 400 per pair.

ORNAMENTS FOR THE HAIR IN A VARIETY OF DESIGNS.

EAR-DROPS AND EARRINGS.

AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION FROM RS. 20 TO 1000 PER PAIR.

Rs. 40. Rs. 25. Rs. 30. Rs. 70. Rs. 46. Rs. 33. Rs. 28.

Presentation Watches.

Gold Albert & Guard Chains.

Gold Watches.

Rs. 150 to 500.

Rs. 50 to 350.

IN GREAT VARIETY AND PRICES.

Complete Suites of Jewelled Links Studs Etc in Cases from Rs. 200 to 500.

Rs. 85.

WATCH MAKERS

COOKE & KELVEY

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Paper Currency Office, Public Debt Office and Government Savings Bank at the Bank of Bengal will be closed from the 13th to 24th October, both days inclusive.

The Government account at the Bank of Bengal will also be closed except for Council Bills and Interest Drafts which will be paid on the days when the Bank is open for business.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels to be presented with receipts ready filled up.

Under the provisions of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3,120, dated the 18th September 1885, the public are informed, that from the 1st October 1885, all parcels when presented at the window for despatch should be accompanied by a simple receipt, ready filled up in the prescribed form. This will be signed and returned to the messenger. Forms will be given gratis by the Post Office, which will only grant receipts for parcels in future, when the above conditions are complied with.

2. As at present, value-payable and insured articles need only be accompanied by the prescribed V. P. memoranda or insured declarations

3. Firms that post many ordinary parcels or value-payable articles will be given books of receipts or V. P. memoranda on application.

4. Ordinary parcels presented without the prescribed receipts ready filled up will be forwarded, but no receipt will be given for them.

5. An acknowledgment from the addressee that the parcel has been duly received can be obtained on payment of one anna extra, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Extension of Value-Payable system to Unregistered book-packets.

1. From and after the 1st October 1885, the VALUE-PAYABLE SYSTEM will be extended to UNREGISTERED BOOK-PACKETS, prepaid and unpaid.

2. Value-payable unregistered book-packets must be presented at the window, with a memorandum in the prescribed form containing the name and address of sender and the amount to be collected.

3. Booksellers and others who require a certificate that the book packet has been duly posted, can also obtain a certificate of posting, if presented ready written in a book or on a separate slip. The certificate should be simply a copy of the address on the book-packet, and should bear a half-anna stamp, which will be defaced and the certificate returned to the messenger.

4. The postage for an unregistered book-packet sent value-payable will be the same as for an ordinary book-packet. The value-payable commission will be deducted from the amount recovered from the addressee.

5 Value-payable unregistered book-packets will be delivered at the door of the addressee, and the money will be collected by the postman. Delivery of value-payable *parcels* and value-payable *registered* articles must, however, be made at the Post Office, as heretofore.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Offg. Director-General of the
Post Office of India.

Simla, the 19th September 1885.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & Co.,
14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6; 8 oz., Rs. 11; 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

HAROLD & CO.,

CALCUTTA,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianofortes	from Rs.	280	each.
Harmoniums	from Rs.	100	each.
American Organs	from Rs.	120	each.
Musical Boxes	from Rs.	3	each.
Violins	from Rs.	50	each.
Guitars	from Rs.	50	each.
Banjos	from Rs.	10	each.
Tambourines	from Rs.	4	each.
Zithers	from Rs.	35	each.
Orguinettes, playing mechanically	from Rs.	50	each.
Clarionets	from Rs.	35	each.
Flutes	from Rs.	16	each.
Flageolets	from Rs.	25	each.
Piccolos	from Rs.	20	each.
Fifes	from Rs.	5	each.
Cornopeons	from Rs.	35	each.
Orchestrinas (Hand-power, playing Bengali and Hindoostani tunes.)	from Rs.	350	each.
Harold-Flutes	from Rs.	125	each.
Harmoniflutes	from Rs.	40	each.
Hand Organs	from Rs.	05	each.
Mechanical Organs	from Rs.	400	each.
Orchestrions (Mechanical)	from Rs.	2,000	each.
Pianetta-Clarinettas	from Rs.	120	each.
Concertinas	from Rs.	25	each.
Accordeons	from Rs.	25	each.
Bagpipes	from Rs,	150	each.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

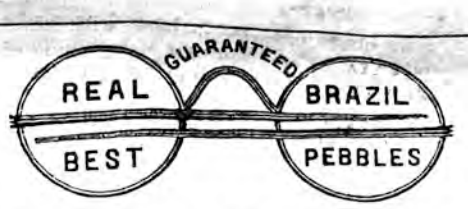
Every article connected with Musical Instruments.

NEW MUSIC AND NEW SONGS BY EVERY MAIL.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

HAROLD & CO.,

3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles	Rs.	25	0	0
Silver „ „ „	„	10	0	0
Steel „ „ „	„	6	0	0
Smoked Neutral Tinted D. Shape Eye Preserver	„	6	0	0
Cataract Spectacles Crystal	„	10	0	0
Testers to be sent on deposit of	„	10	0	0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad. Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current Accounts opened free of charge.

Deposits of money received for fixed periods and interest allowed thereon at rates which may be ascertained on application.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the HeadOffice and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH, AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA

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NO MORE PAINS!!!

DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER

WARRANTED to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

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